

# **Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Sinope and Environs**



## **Analecta Gorgiana**

**282**

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# **Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Sinope and Environs**

**David Robinson**



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American School  
of Classical Studies  
at Athens

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS FROM SINOPE  
AND ENVIRONS<sup>1</sup>

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THE inscriptions the numbers of which are given in heavy-faced type (Nos. 1-12, 24-27, 35, 36, 49, 50, 59, 64-79) I discovered in Sinope and its environs during my stay there in June, 1903, and publish here from squeezes and copies. The others have already been edited but are added, with corrections, for the sake of completeness.

VASE-HANDLES

In the apothecary shop of Mr. Hadji-Anestis in Sinope there are several handles of amphoras stamped with inscriptions, all found in the same place in Boz-tepé near the Greek quarter. Nos. 13-23 come from the same spot, which seems to have been a dumping place for ancient amphoras. Excavations here would prove fruitful.

1. An oblong stamp: length, 0.043 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height. To the right a dolphin in the claws of an eagle, the symbol which occurs on coins of Sinope (cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Coins, Pontus*, etc. pl. xxi, 15, 16, 17; pl. xxii, 1-7; Head, *Historia Numorum*, pp. 434 f.).

I Σ T I A I  
A Σ T Y  
Δ Ω P O

Ιστιαι[ον  
ἀστν[νόμον  
Δώρο[ν or σ

<sup>1</sup> I desire to express my thanks to His Excellency Hamdy Bey, Director of the Imperial Museum in Constantinople, and to Dr. Wiegand, who assisted me greatly in my visit to Sinope. Mr. Myrodes of Sinope also did me great practical service, and I am under obligations to Dr. Wilhelm and especially to Professor Capps for various suggestions.

The same inscription with the same symbol is found on an amphora-handle from Kertch (cf. Becker, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. X, p. 34, no. 12). The name Histiaeus as *astynomus* occurs on other vase-handles from Kertch, some with the same symbol (cf. Becker, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 502, nos. 28, 29; *ibid.* Suppl. X, p. 28, nos. 15 a, 15 b and p. 34, no. 11). The name Dorus as that of a Sinopean occurs in *I.G. (C.I.A.) III*, 2, 2908.

2. An oblong stamp: length, 0.06 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.005 m. in height.

	[ἀστυνόμου]
Γ Α Σ Ι Χ Α Ρ Ο Υ	Πασιχάρον
Τ Ο Υ Δ Η Μ Η Τ Ρ Ι	τοῦ Δημητρίου
Π Α Κ Λ Ε Η Σ	Ἡρακλε[ιδης]

The name Pasichares, genitive sometimes Πασιχάρον, sometimes Πασιχάρου, occurs as that of *astynomus* on vase-handles from Kertch and Olbia (cf. Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. IV, p. 471, no. 34; p. 477, no. 10; p. 482, nos. 36, 37; Suppl. V, p. 507, nos. 43, 44; Suppl. X, p. 28, no. 17, and Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, I, p. 493, no. 8). Heracleides as the name of the potter occurs on a Thasian vase-handle (cf. Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. X, p. 20, no. 6, from Kertch and references given there in note 17); but this is the first time the combination of these two names occurs, so far as I know. For a Sinopean named Heracleides, who wrote epigrams, cf. *Anth. Pal.* VII, 281, 392, 465. For Demetrius as a Sinopean name, cf. No. 40 and *Amherst Papyri* II, nos. 42, 55.

3. An oblong stamp: length, 0.06 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.005 m. in height. To the right a bunch of grapes as symbol.

Ε Γ Ι Ε Λ Γ Ο Υ	Ἐπιέλπον
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν ο	ἀστυνό[μον]
Ο Ε Υ Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ	Θευδώρον

A vase-handle from Olbia (Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. IV, p. 478, no. 16) is identical. It is not possible to decide whether we

should read ἐπὶ Ἔλπον or Ἐπιέλπον. Neither name is to be found in Pape-Benseler, *Griechische Eigennamen*, or Fick-Bechtel, *Griechische Personennamen*. Elpus might be a *Kosenname* for Elpinicus (for ἐπὶ, cf. Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. X, pp. 113, 230). But the name Ἐπιέλπος occurs in an inscription from Sinope (cf. No. 40). Ἐπιέλπον ἀστυνόμου occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 478, no. 17; V, p. 498, no. 14; and X, p. 26, no. 7. The form Θευδώρον instead of the Ionic Θεοδώρον, which we should expect in a Milesian colony, shows that the manufacturer was of Doric extraction. The same form appears *ibid.* IV, p. 483, no. 39; p. 484, no. 45; X, p. 31, no. 3; in Dumont, *Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce*, VIII, p. 317, nos. 121, 122. The Ionic form occurs on vase-handles, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 469, no. 23, and *Athen. Mitt.* xxi, p. 177, no. 11.

4. An oblong stamp: length, 0.04 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height.

K E P A M I	<i>κεραμέως</i>
T F Y O P A T O Y	<i>Τεύθρα τοῦ</i>
Ο Y M O X A P ° Y Ξ	<i>Θυμοχάρους</i>

*κεραμέως* is not a proper name, but refers to the proprietor of the establishment (cf. Becker, *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 487, no. 47). The name of the fabricant *Τεύθρας* occurs *ibid.* IV, p. 478, no. 14 (*Τεύθρα[ντος]*); V, p. 477, no. 6; p. 497, nos. 12, 13; p. 498, no. 14; p. 499, no. 16; X, p. 225, no. 9. The usual form of the genitive is *Τεύθραντος*. Here we have *Τεύθρα* (for two forms of gen. cf. No. 2).

5. An oblong stamp: length, 0.04 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height.

E II I	ἐπὶ
A Γ E M A Χ ° Y	'Αγεμάχου.
Δ A Λ E I ° Y	<i>Δαλείου</i>

The same inscription is found on Rhodian vase-handles from Olbia (cf. *ibid.* IV, p. 454, no. 2) and from Pergamum (cf.

Fränkel, *Die Inschriften von Pergamum*, II, p. 436, no. 781). The magistrate's name 'Αγέμαχος occurs frequently on Rhodian vase-handles (cf. *C.I.G.* III, pref. nos. 10–12: Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, I, p. 420, nos. 3–7; *I.G.* XII, 1 (*I.G. Ins.*) 1065, 1, 2, 3; *Athen. Mitt.* XXIII, p. 232; on an amphora-handle found at Pergamum, *Athen. Mitt.* XXVII, p. 147). Δαλίον is the usual form for the genitive of the Rhodian month, but here ει is carelessly used for ι, due perhaps to the form Καρβελόν, also a month in the Rhodian calendar (for similar mistakes cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. X, p. 87). It is not surprising to find vase-handles of Rhodian fabric in Sinope, which was on friendly terms with Rhodes. In fact we learn from Polybius (IV, 56) that, when Sinope was attacked by Mithradates II, an appeal for help was made to Rhodes, and the Rhodians sent besides other things ten thousand κεράμια οῖνον. Perhaps we have the handle of one of these κεράμια. (Streuber, *Sinope, Ein Historisch-Antiquarischer Umriss*, pp. 81–84, gives the right year for this attack, 220 b.c., but thinks the besieger was Mithradates IV; I follow Meyer, *Gesch. des Königreichs Pontus*, pp. 52, 56, and Reinach, *Mithradate Eupator*, p. 40.)

6. An oblong stamp: length, 0.03 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height.

ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗ	[ἐπὶ]
ΑΛΛΙΟΥ	Διογένη ..αλλίον

The magistrate's name Διογένης occurs frequently on vase-handles. (Cf. *C.I.G.* III, pref. xiv, nos. 50–57. Dumont, *Insc. Cér. de Grèce*, p. 176, nos. 206–220; p. 282, no. 60; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. XVII, p. 294, nos. 26, 27; *Athen. Mitt.* XXI, pp. 147 f., nos. 67–76.) For the genitive in η, cf. Meisterhans<sup>3</sup>, *Gram. der att. Inscr.* p. 120, 9.

7. An oblong stamp: length, 0.07 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height. To the right a Nike driving a quadriga, as symbol.

A Ξ T Y N ° M ° Y N T ° Ξ	ἀστυνομοῦντος
X ° P    - I Ω N ° Ξ T ° Y	Χορ[ηγ]ίων τοῦ
Λ E Ω    E Δ ° N T ° Ξ	Λεω[μ]έδοντος
M I O P A Δ A T H Ξ	Μιθραδάτης

Χορηγίων as ἀστύνομος occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 491, no. 59, and Χορηγίων τοῦ Λεωμέδοντος *ibid.* no. 60, which has the same symbol as our vase-handle, the name of the fabricant being Εὐαίνετος. Μιθραδάτης as the name of the fabricant occurs in Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, I, p. 485, no. 14; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 465, nos. 4, 5; p. 466, no. 12; p. 480, no. 26 *a*; *ibid.* Suppl. V, p. 478, no. 11. The combination of these two names has not previously been found, so far as I know. But all three names were known in Sinope (cf. Nos. 31, 40, and Strabo XII, 545). Hence it may be we have here the stamp of a Sinopean manufacturer.

8. An oblong stamp: length, 0.05 m.; width, 0.015 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. To the right a dolphin in the claws of an eagle, the same symbol as in No. 1.

E Γ I E N Δ F	ἐπὶ Ἐνδή[μου
M Ω P I O	Τι]μώριος

*N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 478, no. 13, from Olbia, and *ibid.* Suppl. X, p. 27, no. 9, from Kerteh, are identical. The symbol is also the same, but we can draw no argument from that, since it occurs on coins of Olbia as well as of Sinope. For the omission of ἀστυνόμου see Becker, *ibid.* Suppl. V, p. 478. In *N. Jahrb.* Suppl. X, p. 26, no. 8, and p. 220, no. 4, we have Ἐπὶ Ἐνδήμου ἀστυνόμου. In the cases cited above and *ibid.* Suppl. V, p. 479, no. 14, and Suppl. X, p. 219, no. 3, ἀστυνόμου is omitted after Ἐνδήμου. The fabricant Τιμώριος is known also from *ibid.* Suppl. IV, p. 474, no. 11 *a*; Suppl. X, p. 28, no. 17; *Compte-Rendu* (1859), p. 142, no. 21.

9. An oblong stamp: length, 0.05 m.; width, 0.025 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. To the right a herm as symbol.

N ° M ° Y	ἀστυ]νόμου
Τ Ι Ζ Ι ° Y T ° Y	Ίκε]σίου τοῦ
A N T I .. A T P ° Y	Ἄντι[π]άτρου
Y T H Ζ Ω N	Κτήσων

Hicesias the son of Antipater as *ἀστύνομος* occurs also in *N. Jahrb.* Suppl. V, p. 481, no. 24, from Olbia, with a statue of Hermes as symbol, and also on a vase-handle from Athens with the same symbol as our example (cf. *Athen. Mitt.* XXI, p. 178, no. 14). Hicesias was the name of the father of Diogenes the Cynic (*C.I.G.* 7074 and *Diog. L.* VI, 20) and so is a good Sinopean name. Have we not here and in the following perhaps a stamp of Sinopean manufacture? For the fabricant *Κτήσων* cf. Becker, *Mélanges Gréco-Romains*, p. 486, no. 19; p. 487, no. 29; p. 488, no. 31; p. 489, no. 41; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 466, no. 13; p. 471, no. 29; V, p. 488, no. 48; X, p. 30, no. 27.

10. An oblong stamp: length, 0.045 m.; width, 0.02 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. Same symbol as in the preceding stamp.

Σ T Y N ° M ° Y N	ἀ]στυνομοῦν[τος
T O Y I I E Ζ I ° Y	τοῦ [Ίκ]εσίου
T ° Y A N T I Γ A T P ° Y	τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου
E Y K Λ H Ζ	Εὐκλῆς

For the fabricant *Εὐκλῆς* cf. Becker, *op. cit.* p. 487, nos. 26, 30; p. 488, no. 32; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 470, no. 25, and Nos. 14, 17 of this article.

11. An oblong stamp: length, 0.05 m.; width, 0.03 m. Letters, 0.003 m. in height. To the right a Nike as symbol.

A P ° Y	[ἀστυνόμου]
T ° Y K Y N I Ζ K ° Y	Πρωτ]α[γόρ]ον
A P A T ° Y P I ° Ζ	τοῦ Κυνίσκου

'Απατούριος

The fabricant *'Απατούριος* is found in Becker, *Mélanges*, I, p. 486, no. 20; p. 489, nos. 43, 44; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.*

Suppl. V, p. 476, no. 1; p. 485, no. 38; p. 490, no. 57. The same *astynomus* Protagoras, son of Cyniscus, and the same symbol, are found in Becker, *Mélanges*, I, p. 488, nos. 36, 37; *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 489, no. 51. We have the same *astynomus* in another vase-handle from Sinope (No. 14). Yerakis reads Πρωταγόρου [τοῦ Λα]μίσκου, a name unknown on vase-handles. He probably mistook Ν for Μ. We should read Κυνίσκου. For Protagoras as the name of a Sinopean cf. *I.G. (C.I.A.) II*, 3, 3351.

**12.** An oblong stamp: length, 0.06 m.; width, 0.03 m. Letters, 0.004 m. in height. To the right a heart as symbol.

A Ξ T Y N ° M ° Y N T ° Ξ	ἀστυνομοῦντος
Α Π Ο Λ Λ Ω Ν Ι Δ ° Υ	Ἄπολλωνίδου
Τ ° Υ Π ° Ξ Ι Δ Ω Ν Ι ° Υ	τοῦ Ποσιδωνίου
Ε Υ Κ Λ Η Ξ	Εὐκλῆς

The same *astynomus* occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 477, no. 5. An identical vase-handle from Sinope (No. 17) is in the possession of Mr. Syméonidis. For Posidonius cf. No. 40.

Dumont (*Insc. Cér. de Grèce*, p. 141) concluded that vase-handles on which *ἀστύνομος* occurs are of Cnidian origin. But Becker (*N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. X, pp. 67 and 108) showed that such vase-handles come from a city on the Pontus, and named Olbia as the place of manufacture. The fact that so many names found among Sinopeans (Choregion, Demetrius, Diogenes, Dorus, Heracleides, Hicesias, Leomedon, Mithradates, Posidonius, and Protagoras) occur on our vase-handles leads me to doubt if all with an *ἀστύνομος* inscription were made in Olbia. Sinope may also have manufactured amphoras, and exported them to the northern shore where so many handles similar to ours have been found.

Nos. 13–17 were published by Yerakis, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, pp. 352, 353.

13. ἀστυνομοῦντος] | Ἡρακλείδου | τοῦ Μι[κρ]ίου

Yerakis reads Μι[μ]ίου; but no such name occurs on vase-handles. For Ἡρακλείδης τοῦ Μικρίου cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. IV, p. 462, no. 21; V, p. 480, no. 17; X, p. 27, nos. 11, 12; p. 220, no. 6.

14. ἀστυνομοῦντος | Πρωταγόρου | [τοῦ Κυ]νίσκου | [Εὐκ]λῆς

Yerakis reads τοῦ Λα]μίσκου, but cf. remarks on No. 11.

15. ἀστ]υνομῶν[υτος] | Ἀπημά]ντου | [Ἀρτε]μιδώρου

Yerakis reads Ἰππολ]ύτου in the second line. For Ἀπημάντου cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 477, no. 8.

16. ἀστυνομοῦντος | Ἀπολλωνίδου | τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου | Εἰδᾶς

17. ἀστυνομοῦντος | Ἀπολλωνίδου | τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου | [Εὐ]-κλῆς

Cf. No. 12. Ἀπολλωνίδης τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου occurs in *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 477, no. 5 a

18. *Parnassos*, VI, p. 869.

ἀστυνόμου Διονυσίου

19. 'Ελλ. φιλ. Σύλλογος ἐν Κωνστ. (1880–81), IE', παράρτημα, p. 47, no. 8 a.

ἀστυνόμου Πο[σι]δείου τοῦ [Θ]εα[ρί]ων

Mordtmann in the *Syllogos* reads τοῦ Ἐάμωνος, but no such name is known on vase-handles. The Θ escaped his eye, and he mistook PI for M. For Ποσιδεῖος τοῦ Θεαρίων cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, p. 486, no. 45; p. 488, no. 48. For Θεαρίων cf. *ibid.* V, pp. 499, 500, and No. 96 of this article.

20. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* 8 β.

ἀστυνόμου | ..... | Αἰσχίνου

21. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* 8 γ.

ἀστυνόμου | Πυθοκλέους | Γλαυκία

22. *Annali del. Inst.* XIX (1847), p. 342.

ἀστυνόμου | Ἀττάλου | Φιλοκράτου[ς]

23. *Ibid.*

ἀστυνόμου | Ναύπωνος | Καλλισθένου[ς] | Κλεαίνετος

The reading in the *Annali* is *Ναυτίωνος*; but cf. *N. Jahrb. f. kl. Phil.* Suppl. V, pp. 485, 493, 506.

#### DEDICATIONS

24. In a district called *Φοῦλα*, near Gherzeh, the ancient *Karousa* (cf. Arrian, *Peripl.*), six hours east of Sinope, a very large block of native stone, 1.14 m. long; 0.73 m. high; 0.22 m. thick. The inscription is in the upper left-hand corner, 0.22 m. high, 0.43 m. long. Letters, 0.03 m. high, well cut.



*Δικαιόσυνος* as an epithet of Zeus is known, though rare (cf. Bekker, *Anecd.* 34, 11; Eust. 918, 48; *Schol. Hom. Il.* 13, 29; Kock, *C.A.F.* III, Adesp. 752). Kock says, "videtur epitheton a comico fictum," but its occurrence in an inscription brings new evidence against him. Dionysius is known as a name for Sinopeans, but this is the first instance of that of Pythes at Sinope. *χαριστήριον* is common in inscriptions after the time of Alexander and of the Roman Age. It is foreshadowed in old Attic inscriptions by *σοὶ χάριν ἀντιδιδούς* or the like; cf. *I.G. (C.I.A.) I*, 397 and *I.G. IX, 1 (C.I.G.S. III)*, 390. Rouse (*Greek Votive Offerings*, p. 329) gives a list of inscriptions in which *χαριστήριον* occurs.

22. *Annali del. Inst.* XIX (1847), p. 342.

ἀστυνόμου | Ἀττάλου | Φιλοκράτου[ς]

23. *Ibid.*

ἀστυνόμου | Ναύπωνος | Καλλισθένου[ς] | Κλεαίνετος

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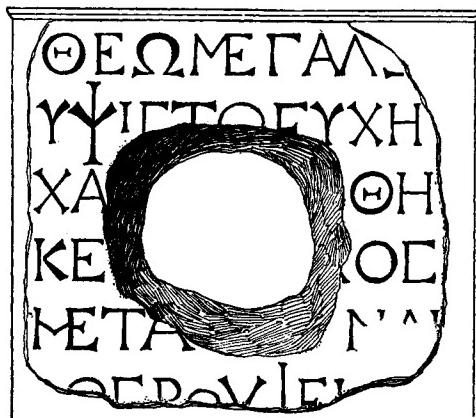
25. At Lalá in the Oretzan *χωράφι* (farm), about four hours east of Sinope, a rectangular native-stone altar, with projection at top and bottom and hole, 0.07 m. square, in top. The lower part is rough, showing that it was meant to be set in the ground. Total height, 0.91 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.32 m. Inscription, 0.305 m. high. Letters, 0.03 m.



On Zeus Helios cf. Robert-Preller, *Griechische Mythologie*, p. 136, note 1; Farnell, *Greek Cults*, I, p. 44; Roscher, *Lex. Myth.* s. Juppiter. Zeus Helios at Sinope would be identical with Serapis (cf. Nos. 30, 64). No such epithet as *να...μήνῳ* is given either in Robert's index or Bruchmann's *Epitheta Deorum*

or in the article ‘Jupiter’ in Daremberg et Saglio. Perhaps να[νδα]μήνω is to be read. Traces of Υ appear on the stone. A somewhat similar epithet of Zeus is Εύρυδάμηνος (cf. *J.H.S.* XVIII (1898), p. 96). Ἐπήκοος also is wanting in the lists of Robert and Bruchmann, but it occurs in inscriptions from the Pontus (cf. *B.C.H.* XXV [1901], p. 28; Latyschev, *Insc. Ant. Orae Sept. Pont. Eux.* II, nos. 438, 446–448, 454, 455, 457; Dittenberger, *Orient. Graec. Insc.* 28; 72, note 2; *C.I.G.* 2290; *J.H.S.* XVIII [1898], p. 311, no. 13). On the interchange of ε and ι as in Δεὶ cf. Meisterhans<sup>3</sup>, *Gram. der att. Insc.* § 10. Δε[ι] is found in *J.H.S.* XIX (1899), p. 77, no. 35.

**26.** In the district Giousouphlou, in the Χωρίο Εμριλῆ near Chalabdé, where No. 27 was found, a marble altar upside down, used as the base for a post of the porch of a house. It has a round hole cut through from front to back, connecting with a similar hole from the bottom. Height, 0.49 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.30 m. Letters, 0.035 m.



θεῶ μεγάλ[φ]  
ὑψίστω εὐχῆ[ς]  
χά[ριν ἀνέ]θη-  
κε.... [λ]ος  
μετὰ [τῆς γν]ναι-  
κ]ὸς 'Ρού[φ]ει[νη]

In an inscription from Sinope already published (No. 29) θεὸς ὑψίστος occurs, on which cf. Farnell, *Greek Cults*, I, pp. 51, 151, 155; Robert-Preller, *op. cit.* p. 116, 11; p. 159, 2; p. 866; *B.C.H.* VIII, p. 456 and XXV, p. 25. For the name 'Ρούφεινη cf. *J.H.S.* XIX (1899), p. 129, no. 152, and *B.C.H.* XXV (1901), p. 88.

27.<sup>1</sup> In Chalabdé, two hours from Ajandik, which is twelve hours west from Sinope, a marble altar, 0.58 m. high, 0.265 m. wide, 0.28 m. thick. Letters, 0.025 m. in height, except in first line, where they are 0.015 m. high.



ἀγαθὴ τύχη  
θεῷ Ἡρακλεῖ  
Ἰουκοῦνδος  
εὐχῆς χάριν  
τὸν βωμὸν  
ἀνέθηκε

This inscription was very poorly published (*Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 357, no. 17) by Yerakis, who had not seen the altar at all. He reads *τῷ θεῷ Ἡρακλεῖ | τόνδε βωμὸν | Ἱεροκόνδος | εὐχῆς χάριν | ἀνέθηκε*. I give the correct text from my copy and squeeze. It is not surprising to find a cult of Heracles at Sinope, for Autolycus, its mythical founder, was a member of the expedition of Heracles against the Amazons (Plut. *Luc.* 23; Appian, *Mithr.* 83; Apoll. Rhod. II, 959; Val. Flaccus, V, 116; Hyginus, *Fab.* XIV). And it was Heracles who took Sinope and established Greeks in it, cf. *I.G. XIV* (*I.G.S I.*), 1293 A, l. 101.

<sup>1</sup> Since this article was written I have noticed that Gustave Mendel also has published Nos. 26 and 27 in *B.C.H.* XXVII, p. 333. In No. 27 he omits the first line and fails to mention Yerakis.

28. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 45, no. 2; *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 304, no. 8, an altar.

'Ασκληπιώ | Σωτῆρι καὶ | 'Τγιείᾳ τὸν | βωμὸν Ὁφίλιος  
Πολύκαρπος εὐχήν.

The name Ophillius occurs in an inscription from the neighboring Karousa (cf. *C.I.G.* 4166, our No. 52).

29. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 45, no. 3; *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 304, no. 7.

Θεῷ ὑψίστῳ | Αἴλιος Θρεπτίων | Ποντιανὸς Σεουγῆρος Μάκερ  
οι | ἀδελφοὶ εὐξάμενοι

30. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 44, no. 1.

Θεῷ | Ἡλιοσαράπει | 'Α[ο]υεῖτο[ς] | Φοράρι[ς] | εὐχήν

31. *C.I.G.* 4162; Hamilton, *Researches in Asia Minor*, App., no. 60.

Λε]ωμέδων Ἀριστώνα[κ]τος Φλογίω

Λεωμέδων is known as a Sinopean name. Δωμέδων or Λωμέδων is not. Phlogius was a companion of Autolycus, the mythical founder of Sinope (cf. Plut. *Luc.* 23; Apoll. Rhod. II, 956; Val. Flaccus, V, 115; Hyginus, *Fab.* XIV; Anon. *Peripl. Pont. Eux.* sec. 22 = Müller, *Geogr. Graec. Min.* I, p. 407; Ps. Scymnus, *Orbis Descriptio*, 945 = Müller, *op. cit.* p. 236).

32. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 47. Fragment of architrave built into wall of the acropolis near No. 33.

Β]οῖσκος Μόναι....

The name is probably to be restored as Βοῖσκος, which occurs in oriental inscriptions (cf. Dittenberger, *Orient. Gr. Insc.* 20, 26, 27, 29).

33. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 47; Le Bas et Waddington, *Voyage Arch.* III, 1814; Hommaire de Hell, *Voyage en Turquie et en Perse*, IV, p. 350, pl. xii, 2.

ον ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀνέθηκεν καὶ τῇ  
πατρὶδ[ι] δ[ιὰ τοῦ] τρο[φέ]ως αὐτοῦ Λικινίου  
Χρυσογόνου Ὄλυ.....

34. Built into the north wall, near No. 36, an architrave upside down, with the following inscription. Length, 1.85 m.; width, 0.58 m. Letters, 0.06 m. in height. Broken at both ends.

{ION KAI AYTOY ΣMETATΩΝ ΣΤΕΙΡΟΚ}

ο δεῖνα ἀνέθηκε τοὺς κίονας εἰς τὸ περιστύλιον, καὶ αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν σπειροκ[εφάλων λιθίνους κατεσκεύασεν]

The recent destruction of the hospital brought to light this inscription as well as No. 36. It was first published in 1829 by Rottiers, *Itineraire de Tiflis à Constantinople*, p. 283, who made a very careless copy, reading *μετὰ δὲ σπειροσ-*. It was not seen by Hamilton, who visited Sinope in 1836. Some ten years later Le Bas published a correct copy of the stone (*Hommaire de Hell, Voyage en Turquie et en Perse*, 1846–48, IV, p. 346 and pl. xi, 2), but he gives no credit to Rottiers for its discovery. Both Rottiers and Le Bas say that the inscription is built into the south wall, whereas it is in the north wall. The inscription is also found in *C.I.G.* III, p. 1114, Add. et Corr. 4158. There it is taken to be the “residua ex praescriptis” of the epigram *C.I.G.* 4158, and the idea is given that it is on the same stone. The form of the alpha is wrong. It is in every case Α, not Α. In fact, the inscription is on an architrave, while *C.I.G.* 4158 is on a rectangular block, also built into the north wall, but some distance away, and is perhaps to be connected with the similar inscriptions on architraves at Sinope (cf. No. 33). In *C.I.G.* 3148, l. 19, occurs the phrase *κείονα σὺν σπειροκεφάλῳ*, and *ibid.* l. 29 *κείονας σὺν σπειροκεφάλοις*. So the likelihood is that *αὐτούς* is equivalent to *κίονας* and that the columns for some structure, perhaps a *περιστύλιον*, have just been mentioned. Le Bas takes *αὐτούς* to be “chapiteaux,” and *σπειροκ[εφάλων]*, “les volutes.” But the word comes from *σπεῖρα*, the base of an Ionic column (cf. Pollux, *Onomasticon*, VII, c. 27, sec. 121), and *κεφαλή*, the capital of a column. It therefore means “base and capital.” In imperial times it was

the custom for people of wealth to share the expense of a building (cf. for example, *C.I.G.* 2713, 2714 = Le Bas and Waddington, *Voyage Arch.* III, nos. 313–318). One paid for the columns, another for the entablature. In the case of the inscription from Sinope one man paid for the columns, including base and capital.

**35.** Built into the wall of a house in the Turkish quarter, a stone, broken on all sides, 0.26 m. by 0.26 m., with the following inscription. Letters, 0.05 m. in height.

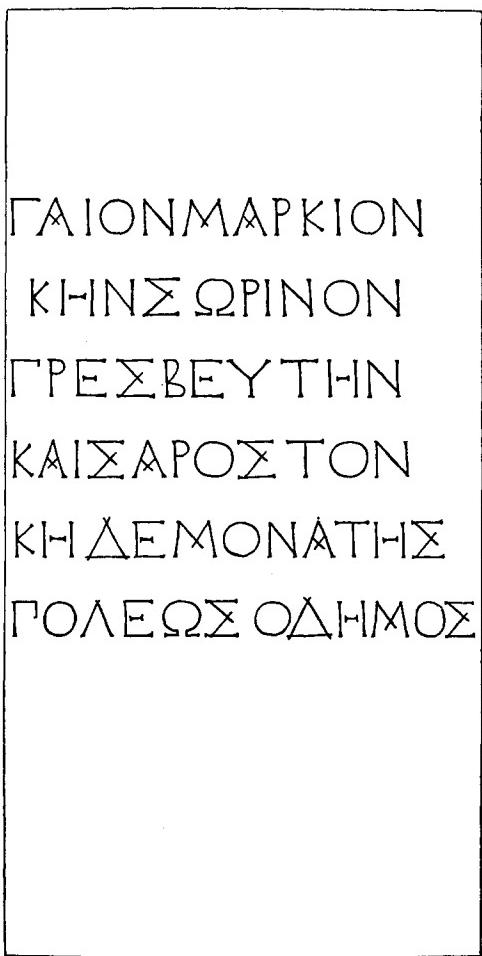


Διογένη [τὸν  
φίλοφον ὁ δῆμος] Σκυρεῖ[ων τὸν αὐτῶν] εὐεργέ[την]

One is tempted at first sight to restore *Διογένη τὸν φιλόσοφον*, and this may be right; but the form of the sigma dates the inscription much later than the time of Diogenes the Cynic from Sinope, of whom statues were erected (cf. Diog. Laer. VI, 78). It might be a later Diogenes, who lived in the time of Vespasian (cf. Dio Cassius, LXVI, 15). Still the restoration is uncertain. The name might be Athenogenes or Protagenes, or the like. For the practice of decreeing honors and even statues in the provinces, cf. Mommsen, *Röm. Gesetze*. V, p. 266, and Pliny, *Ep.* X, 58 and 60, where the case concerns a philosopher. For *ει* representing short *ι* cf. Meisterhans<sup>3</sup>, *Gram.*

*der att. Insc.* § 15, 27. The earliest datable example previously reported is *I.G. (C.I.A.) III*, 694, 4 (after 98 A.D.). Ours would be still earlier.

**36.** Built into the north wall near the main central gateway, where the hospital formerly stood, a large block of grayish marble: height, 0.98 m.; width, 0.49 m.; height of letters, 0.03 m. The inscription begins 0.20 m. below the top of the stone and ends 0.41 m. above the bottom.



Γαῖον Μάρκιον  
Κηνσωρίνον  
πρεσβευτὴν  
Καίσαρος τὸν  
κηδεμόνα τῆς  
πόλεως ὁ δῆμος

This Censorinus is undoubtedly the C. Marcius Censorinus<sup>1</sup> who was consul in the year 8 B.C. along with C. Asinius Gallus, and proconsul in Asia and died there about the year 2 A.D. (Velleius, II, 102). He was praised by the Jews of Asia (cf. Josephus, *Ant.* 16, 6, 2), and is called by Velleius (*loc. cit.*) a “vir demerendis hominibus genitus,” which suggests the epithet *κηδεμόνα τῆς πόλεως* which is applied to him in this inscription. He is honored in inscriptions from Pergamum<sup>2</sup> and Mylasa (*C.I.G.* 2698 b). One might be tempted to identify him with the Censorinus, the commander of the Roman fleet which was defeated by Cleochares and Seleucus, tyrants of Sinope, shortly before the capture of the city by Lucullus in 70 B.C. (cf. Memnon, 53 and 54 = *Frag. Hist. Gr.* III, pp. 554 ff.). But it is unlikely that a man who was old enough to be commander of the fleet then should live till the year 2 A.D. Furthermore, Horace in an ode to Gaius Marcius Censorinus (*Od.* IV, 8), who is probably the same man, includes him among his *sodales*, and from this we are justified in assuming that Gaius Marcius Censorinus was born about the same time as Horace (65 B.C.). *κηδεμὼν τῆς πόλεως* occurs already in Plat. *Rep.* III, 412 c.

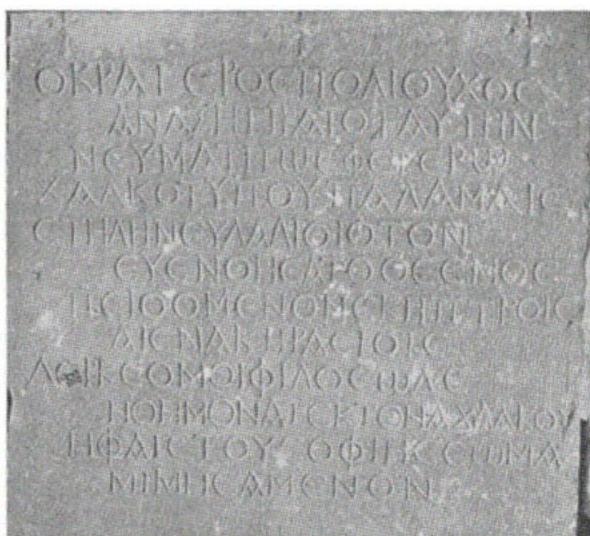
37. *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 302, no. 3; *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 47, no. 5.  
Built into the wall of the Képhéli-Djami.

*Αγριππείναν Γερμανικοῦ Καίσαρος | ὁ δῆμος*

38. Kaibel, *Epigrammata Graeca ex Lapidibus*, no. 907; *C.I.G.* 4158; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 58; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 347, pl. XI, 4; Le Bas et Waddington, *op. cit.* III, no. 1812. Large stone, 0.86 m. wide, 1.50 m. high, and 0.85 m. thick, now built into a square tower of the north wall. Letters, 0.04 m. high. Three Christian crosses at the top of the inscription.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Dessau, *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, II, s. ‘C. Marcius Censorinus’; cf. also Pauly-Wissowa, *Encyclopädie*, s. ‘Censorinus,’ no. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Fränkel, *Die Inschriften von Pergamum*, no. 422.



I add a reproduction from a photograph to show clearly the forms of the letters and the division of the verses. It should be noted that the pentameter begins further in than the hexameter, and that the second half of each verse has a somewhat deeper indentation than the beginnings of the pentameters. Line 4 begins where the hexameters do because it is longer than the others. The hexameters and pentameters are divided at the caesura. This inscription shows probably the Alexandrian method of writing elegiac verse. Neither Εὐλάνιοι nor Εὐδάμοι nor Εὐλάμοι is the correct reading in line 5. Εὐλαλίοι is clear on the stone.

39. *C.I.G.* 4157. Yerakis, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 357, no. 16, gives a poorer copy than the *C.I.G.* and publishes the inscription as if it were unknown.

.... ος, [γ]εν[όμ]ε[νον γνυμ-  
ν]ασταρχον, ἄρχο[ντα τοῦ  
πρ]εσβ[υτ]ικ[οῦ πο]ντάρχη[ν, ἐπιτε-  
λέσαντα ταυροκα[θάψια  
καὶ κυνηγέσιον καὶ .. [εὐω  
or μα]

χίαν μ[εγ]αλο[π]ρε[π]ως, ἔκγονον  
 Κλαύδιον Ποτέ[λιον]  
 ἀδελφ[δν δ]ὲ [τῆ]ς κρα[τίστης  
 συγκλητικῆς Κ[λαυδίας  
 Παύλης, ἱερείας [θεᾶς  
 Εἰ[σ]ιδ[ος, ο]ἱ συνπροσ[τάται  
 καὶ ὁ συνέφορ(ος) [ἐ]π' εὐ[νοίᾳ τῇ εἰς αὐ  
 τούς.

The reading in line 7, Κλαύδιον Ποτέ[λιον], is not given in the *C.I.G.*, but is clear on the stone.

40. Yerakis, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, pp. 354, 355.  
 Stone 0.56 m. high, 0.31 m. wide, 0.08 m. thick. Letters very indistinct. Inscription of the Macedonian epoch.

Ν Μ οΦΥΛΑΚ。 ΝΤ ΣΕΓ ΔΗΜΟΥΤΟ  
 ΕΓ 'Σ \Π , ΓΡΥΤΑΝΕΙ ΕΝΤΩΙ  
 "ΑΝΗΙ ΜΗ Τ Ι ΣΤΙΑΓΡΥ ΝΕΙΑ  
 ΑΡΙΣΤ Χ Σ ΙΣΙΑ ο  
 ΜΗΤΡΙΣ ΑΜΙΚΡΑΤΟΥ  
 ΔΙΟΝΙΣΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΙΓΡΟΥ  
 ΛΑΜΑΧ <  
 οΣΚΑΛΛΙΣΘΕΝο  
 ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΦΙΝΤΙοΣ  
 οΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΣ ΜΕΙ/  
 ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤοΣ ΕΥΛΑΜΓΙΧοΥ  
 ΑΓ 'ΑΣ ΒΑΒΥΤΤΟΥ  
 ΓΛΗΡΙΣΛΕΜΒΙΟΥ  
 ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΥ  
 ΗΠΑΙΣΤΙΟΣ ΕΞΗΚΕΣΤΟΥ  
 ΣΥ ΗΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ ο/ ΓΜΓΟΥ  
 ΔΗΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΓΡΟΜΗΟΙΩΝΟΣ  
 οΥΛΗΣ ΕΓΙΣΤ ΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙο  
 οΥΑΡΧΙΓΡΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ  
 ΛΑΜΑΧ οΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΟΡΗΓΙΩΝΟΣ

ν[ο]μοφυλακ[ού]ντ[ο]ς Ἐπιδήμου το[ῦ] | Ἐπ[ι]έ[λ]απ[ο]ν[ου]  
 πρυτάνει[ς οἱ] ἐν τῷ | [Π]ανή[μωι] μη[νὶ] τ[ῇ] Ἐστίαι  
 πρυ[τα]νεία[ι] Ἀρίστ[α]ρχ[ο]ς [Ἀρ]ιστ[ρ]α[ρχ]ο[ν] | Μῆτρις  
 [Κ]αλλισθένο[ν] | Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου | Λάμαχος | . . . . os  
 Καλλισθένο[ν] | Δημήτριος | Φίντιος | [Π]οσειδώνιος Μει[δίου] |  
 Διόφαντος Εὐλαμπίχου | Ἄγ[ελιδ]ας Βαβύττου | Γλήρις Λεμβίου |  
 Ἀφροδίσιος Ἀφροδίσιον | Ἡφαίστιος Ἐξηκέστον | [Α]σκ[λ]η-  
 πιδῶρος Ολύμπου | Δημόστρατος Προμηθίωνος | [Β]ουλῆς  
 ἐπιστ[ατ]εύοντος Διονυσίο[ν τ]οῦ Ἀρχίππου · γραμματεύοντος |  
 Λαμάχου τοῦ Χορηγιώνος.

Yerakis' copy of this inscription is unsatisfactory. In the first three lines he made out only the word δήμου, and thought we had a list of *proxenoi* or *epheboi* or founders or benefactors of the temple of Serapis. The reading is, however, as I have given it, and the list of names contains the *πρυτάνεις* for the month Πάνημος. It is interesting to know the number of the *πρυτάνεις* in Sinope, and to learn that the office was about the same as in Athens. Out of the fifty *πρυτάνεις* in Athens one was chosen as president (ἐπιστάτης τῶν πρυτάνεων) and presided at the *βουλὴ* (cf. Arist. 'Αθ. Πολ. c. 44 f.). A secretary (*γραμματεὺς*) was also appointed. So in Sinope one of the fourteen *πρυτάνεις* (Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου) was ἐπιστάτης *βουλῆς* and another (Λάμαχος) was *γραμματεὺς*. In l. 7 the name Lamachus is written in large letters and the father's name, given in the last line, omitted. For the number of the *πρυτάνεις* in places other than Athens cf. Swoboda, *Griechische Volksbeschlüsse*, pp. 71, 88, 94, 200. For a postscript being used instead of a prescript, cf. Swoboda, *op. cit.* pp. 225 ff. For Ἐστία πρυτανεία, to whom the list is dedicated, cf. C.I.G. 2347, k 11 (p. 1059). Ἐπιδήμος (l. 1) is formed similarly to the name Ἐνδημος, which occurs on a vase-handle found at Sinope (above, No. 8). The name Ἐπίελπος (l. 2) occurs also on vase-handles (above, No. 3). We already knew that the Ionic calendar was used at Sinope. In an inscription from there (below, No. 63) we have the months

**Ταυρεών** and **Ποσειδεών**. In l. 3 of this inscription occurs **Πάνημος**. In l. 4 Yerakis omits the father's name. In l. 6 he reads **ΑΚΝ.....Αρχιππα.** The stone gives **Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου**. In l. 7 he reads **ΝΑΥΛ**, but **ΛΑΜΑΧΟΣ** in large letters is clear on the stone. In l. 12 he reads **ΑΜ** for **ΑΓ**, in l. 18 **ἐπιτροπεύοντος** for **ἐπιστ[ατ]εύοντος**. In l. 2 there is a vacant space of two or three letters before **πρυτάνεις**, and in the postscript, l. 19, before **γραμματεύοντος**. Yerakis fails to note this and other minor matters.

#### SARCOPHAGI

41. *C.I.G.* 4160; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 344, pl. x, 5; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 61. Sarcophagus, 2.10 m. long; 0.71 m. wide; 0.67 m. high. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.

ΣΥΙΡΕΝΘΑ	Εῦπορος ἐνθάδε κεῖμαι ἐτῶν
ΔΕΚΕΙΜΑΙΕΤΩΝ	κείμαι ἐτῶν
ΚΘ	κείμαι ἐτῶν

The reading in the *C.I.G.* is **Εὖπορος**, but an examination of the sarcophagus itself and of a squeeze from it shows that there is not room enough for that name. The reading of Le Bas (in Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.*) **Εὔπορος** has been overlooked, but is undoubtedly right. For the name **Εὔπορος** cf. *I.G.* (*C.I.A.*), II, 467, l. 154.

42. *C.I.G.* 4163; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 56; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 345, pl. x, 6.

**Ποντικὸς | [Θ]άλλου ἐτῶν νη̄ | ἐνθάδε κείω**

The reading on the sarcophagus is **ΣΑΛΛΟΥ**. The *a* in **ἐνθάδε** is omitted on the sarcophagus.

43. *C.I.G.* 4164; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 62.

**Σαιονείνιος ὀπλότερος ὠηησάμην**  
**τὴν πύελον ἐμαυτῷ καὶ οὐδεὶς ἔτερος ἀνοίξει**  
**μετὰ τὸ ἐμὲ κατατεθῆναι, ἐπεί τοι δώσει τῇ**  
**λαμπροτάτῃ κολωνείᾳ \***

**Ταυρεών** and **Ποσειδεών**. In l. 3 of this inscription occurs **Πάνημος**. In l. 4 Yerakis omits the father's name. In l. 6 he reads **ΑΚΝ.....Αρχιππα.** The stone gives **Διονύσιος Ἀρχίππου**. In l. 7 he reads **ΝΑΥΛ**, but **ΛΑΜΑΧΟΣ** in large letters is clear on the stone. In l. 12 he reads **ΑΜ** for **ΑΓ**, in l. 18 **ἐπιτροπεύοντος** for **ἐπιστ[ατ]εύοντος**. In l. 2 there is a vacant space of two or three letters before **πρυτάνεις**, and in the postscript, l. 19, before **γραμματεύοντος**. Yerakis fails to note this and other minor matters.

#### SARCOPHAGI

41. *C.I.G.* 4160; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 344, pl. x, 5; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 61. Sarcophagus, 2.10 m. long; 0.71 m. wide; 0.67 m. high. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.

ΣΥΙΡΕΝΘΑ	Εῦπορος
ΔΕΚΕΙΜΑΙΕΤΩΝ	ἐνθάδε κεῖμαι ἐτῶν
ΚΘ	κθ'

The reading in the *C.I.G.* is **Εὖπορος**, but an examination of the sarcophagus itself and of a squeeze from it shows that there is not room enough for that name. The reading of Le Bas (in Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.*) **Εὐπόρος** has been overlooked, but is undoubtedly right. For the name **Εὐπόρος** cf. *I.G.* (*C.I.A.*), II, 467, l. 154.

42. *C.I.G.* 4163; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 56; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 345, pl. x, 6.

**Ποντικὸς | [Θ]άλλου ἐτῶν νη̄ | ἐνθάδε κείω**

The reading on the sarcophagus is **ΣΑΛΛΟΥ**. The *a* in **ἐνθάδε** is omitted on the sarcophagus.

43. *C.I.G.* 4164; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 62.

**Σαιονείνιος ὀπλότερος ὠηησάμην**  
**τὴν πύελον ἐμαυτῷ καὶ οὐδεὶς ἔτερος ἀνοίξει**  
**μετὰ τὸ ἐμὲ κατατεθῆναι, ἐπεὶ τοι δώσει τῇ**  
**λαμπροτάτῃ κολωνείᾳ \*** αφ'

The reading of Hamilton and the *C.I.G.* in l. 1 is Σαιονείνιος ὁ [νεώτ]ερος, but there are no traces of the letters νεωτ. The letters are ΣΑΙΟΥΕΙΝΙΟΣΓΙΛΓΕ. \* is the sign for δημάρια.

44. *C.I.G.* 4165; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 59; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* IV, p. 350, pl. xii, 3. A sarcophagus at Nesi Kieui.

M . I . . Ατέριος Μάξιμος ἀπρὸς ἔθηκα  
τὴ[ν σ]ορὸν ἔαυτῷ καὶ Ζόγ τῇ γυναικὶ μου· χαίρετε

There is no need of changing ἔαυτῷ to ἔμαυτῷ as is done in the *C.I.G.* The third person reflexive is often used in inscriptions of late date for the first person.

45. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 353, no. 6. Sarcophagus used as a watering-trough near the Turkish Hospital.

Κ. Δικίννιος Φρουγής | προξενητῆς ἐνθάδε | κεῖται βιώσας καλῶς | ἐτῶν μη'

46. *B.C.H.* XIII, 304, no. 9. Sarcophagus used as a watering-trough at Kapou.

Σύρι[ο]ς ἐνθάδε κεῖμαι ἐτῶν | κθ'

47. *C.I.G.* 4161; Hamilton, *op. cit.* no. 57; Le Bas et Waddington, *op. cit.* III, no. 1813.

Τι(βέριον) Κλαύδιο[ν]  
Πηγεῖ[νον]  
ΤΙΕΤ  
ΟΤ

48. *C.I.G.* 4159; Hommaire de Hell, *op. cit.* p. 348, pl. xi, 5.

Οὐδὲν ἀφαυρότερος χ[ρυ]σοῦ λίθος ε[ύκ]λεό[ς] ἀνθεῖ  
παρθενίης αἰδοῖ πεπυκασμένος. ε[ιμ]ὶ δὲ γείτων  
Ρειπάνη καθαροῖ Σαράπιδος, ἐνθα με βουλ[ὴ]  
θῆκε χαρισσαμένη ἀρετὴ πατρός, δν περὶ πάντων  
τίμησαν βασιλῆes ἐ[π'] εὐ[σ]ε[βία] βιότοιο,  
μά]ρτυρι πιστεύσαντες [ἐπιστασ]ίην Ἀμίσοιο  
... ἀπαιδείγοι [?]

## GRAVESTONES

49. In an Armenian village or farm (*χωριό*) owned by Constantinos Balasides, near the village where No. 50 is, stone built into the hearth of a house, 0.65 m. long; 0.27 m. wide at the bottom, at top 0.25 m.; 0.075 m. thick. Letters, 0.03 m. high.

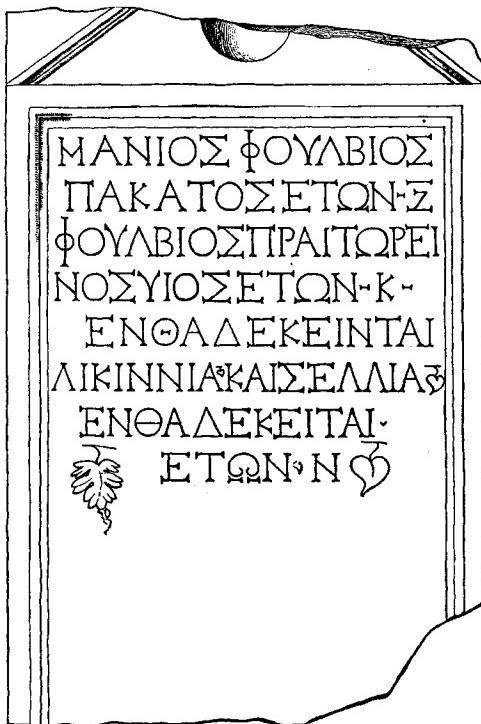


Máηs  
Σαροάνδου  
χαιρε

For Máηs as a Sinopean name cf. *I.G. (C.I.A.)*, III, 2, 2910, Μηνόφιλα Máou Σινώπισσα. Maes is a name which occurs in the mother-town Miletus (*I.G. (C.I.A.)*, III, 2, 2746) and on the north side of the Pontus (cf. Latyshev, *op. cit.* I, no. 86; II, nos. 172, 427, 452; cf. also Dittenberger, *Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones*, no. 375, and *B.C.H.* XVIII (1894), p. 532, no. 2. Strabo, XII, 553, informs us that Máηs is a Paphla-

gonian name, and perhaps Μάνης is also. Σαροάνδης is a barbarian name. It reminds one of such Persian names as Ἀροάνδης (cf. Dittenberger, *op. cit.* nos. 264, 390, 391, 392, 393).

50. In an Armenian village, Pachar Oglou Akel, about three hours east of Sinope, large marble slab with moulding at the sides and broken gable at the top, 0.80 m. high, 0.54 m. wide, 0.08 m. thick. Height of inscription, 0.30 m.; width, 0.80 m. Height of letters, which are beautifully cut, 0.025 m.



Μάνιος Φούλβιος  
Πακάτος ἐτῶν ξ.  
Φούλβιος Πραιτωρεῖ-  
νος νιὸς ἐτῶν κ'  
ἐνθάδε κείνται :  
Δικιννία Καισελλία  
ἐνθάδε κείται  
ἐτῶν ν'

As might easily be the case on a family tombstone the last three lines seem to have been added later. They contain marks of punctuation which are lacking in the first five. Moreover the form of the  $\theta$  is different, being in the last three lines  $\Theta$ , in the first five  $\Theta$ . The form of the  $\omega$  also differs.

51. Inscription on gravestone built into the ἐκκλησία τῶν ταξιαρχῶν at Karousa, 0.32 m. high, 0.33 m. long, broken on all sides. Letters, 0.03 m. Built into the same church are Nos. 52, 53.



Σ]έξτος Ἐγν[άτιος  
Ἐγνατίου ὁ ...  
πρ]ὸ τῆς σπείρης  
P]ublilia. Urb.  
Egn.

This inscription has already been published by Demitsas in the *Athen. Mitt.* XIV (1889), p. 210, but his copy was incomplete. Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik* (1888–94), p. 285, mentions it as a gravestone. The combination of Greek and Latin in an inscription of Roman date is not surprising. For the repetition of a name or *signum* at the end, cf. Mommsen, *Hermes*, 1902, pp. 443 f., and Wilhelm, *Wiener Studien*, XXIV (1902), pp. 596 f. The cognomen Sextus forbids us to identify this man with the Egnatius who was consul of Bithynia and Pontus in the time of Augustus (cf. Dessau, *Prosopographia Imp. Rom.* s. 'Egnatius,' no. 29).

52. *C.I.G.* 4166; Hamilton, *op. cit.* 50. Stone built into same church at Karousa.

Αἰμιλιανὸς Ὀφιλλίου Κουρίωνος καὶ ...

53. *C.I.G.* 4167; Hamilton, *op. cit.* 51. Also at Karousa.

Αἰθούτιο[ς] Μά[ξ]ιμο[ς]

54. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 356, no. 14.

ΛΑΜΑΙΛ	
ΑΝΤΙΦΟΥ	Λαμάχ[ῳ]
ΦΟΡΜΙΓΝΙ	Αντίφουν
ΣΥΝΗΜΟΝΟΣ	Φορμίωνι
ΦΗΜΓΙΕ	Συνήμονος
ΑΝΤΙΦΟΥ	Φημίφ ε'
ΒΑΚΧΙΓΙ	Αντίφουν
ΜΝΗΣΙΟΣ	Βακχίφ
ΦΙΛΗΣΓΙΩ	Μνήσιος
	Φιλησ[ίω]

Yerakis, *ibid.*, reads ΛΑΜΑΙΛ, but the Ι is the upper part of the φ in the next line, and Λ is not λ but the lower part of Χ. Yerakis' reading in the last line also is wrong. He reads φΙΝ. He gives the form of the ω as ω, but it is Ω. In l. 5 the Ε perhaps indicates that it is l. 5.

55. *Parnassos*, VI, 869; *Neologos*, 1882; *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 304, no. 10.

Νάννα | Διονυσοίο | Στρατοκλῆς | Διονυσοίο

56. *Syllogos*, *ibid.* p. 46, no. 6.

Χαίρις | Ἀφεναῖος | φαλερε (?) = Ἀθηναῖος Φαληρεύς

57. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 353, no. 7. A metrical inscription on a large stone built into the north wall to the right of a gateway. Yerakis (*ibid.*) gives an incomplete copy, and makes no attempt to divide into words, to restore, or to interpret the verses.



- 1 .ο]ντός [τοι τάφος ἀ]ν[δρ]ὸς δν αῦ σοφίης ὑποφήτην
- 2 οὐ]δ' ἀνέψυ[σε] πόλ[ι]ς ...]ος Περσῆος ὅμηρον
- 3 οὔνεκα ὁ πτεροί[ης] τιν' ἐπώνυμον αῦ ἐ ὄν[ησε]
- 4 ο]ύνεκα καὶ πτεροῖης δι' ἥερος Ἑλλάδος ἄγοι (?)
- 5 οὐτος καὶ πρ[ονοεῖ] Περσεὺς κυνικῆς ἐπινοίης
- 6 ὅ]ττι φέρ[ε]ι κίβισιν β[άκ]τρω(ι) ἄρπην ἰσόμοιρον

After the first six verses is a space; and then follow at least three more verses, so badly mutilated that only a few letters can be read.

ο λ ο ο Ν Ε ρ ο Λ Τ ω Ά γ φ Ι Λ ο χ ω Ε Υ Γ Τ Φ Ι : ω ι ο   Τ ο χ Ζ Α	ὁ φθονερὸς τῷ Ἀ μ φι λόχῳ Εὐγ[ενίδον ?] - φενωι ο[.] τοχος α ?
---	--

"Behold, this is the tomb of a man the like of whom, once more, a prophet of wisdom, not even the (divine) state of Perseus caused to spring up as her hostage, because that winged one in turn benefited a namesake, for that he too on wings led the way through the air of Hellas. This Perseus also is mindful of the Cynic philosophy, because he carries a wallet and, as the equivalent of the staff, the scimitar."

In l. 3 *πτεροῖης* is to be read as in l. 4, where it is clear on the stone. We should expect *πτερόεις*. In l. 3, at the end, we have AYEON or AYCON. Perhaps we can restore *αῦ ἐ ὄν[ησε]*, in which case *ἐ* equals *αὐτὸν*, or *ἔόν[ησε]*. In l. 4 the reading of Yerakis, ΑΓΟΝ, can hardly be right, since the alpha is short. But there is the same objection to *ἄγοι*. The *Γ* might be *Λ* (sigma). On the stone N is not visible, only I. In l. 5

$\pi\rho[\sigma\nu\epsilon]$  just fills the space. The letters often are not close together. The Eι of φέρει in l. 6 takes the space of three letters. In l. 2 there is an empty space between Περσῆος and ὅμηρον; and in l. 4 it seems as if the stonemason intended to join the Η and Ε of πτεροίης, but did not carry out his intention, and left a space between the two letters. The stone reads Η Ε. In l. 6 after ΒΑΚΤΡΩ (not ΒΑΤΤΩ, as Yerakis reads) occurs Α, which is clearly an error of the stonemason. He cut A, the first letter of ΑΠΤΗΝ, and then realized that he had omitted an I. He tried to add the I before the A, ΙΑ. Then he crossed out the A thus, Α, and began again the word  $\alpha\rho\pi\eta\nu$ .

The clew to the interpretation of this inscription in daedalic hexameters is in the sixth verse. Yerakis reads ··ΙΚΙΕΙΝ as if it were the infinitive of some verb. But read Ε for Ε, making κιβιστν, the wallet which Perseus wore (cf. Hesiod, *Scut.* 224; Pherecyd. *frag.* 26). The  $\alpha\rho\pi\eta$  (l. 6) also suggests the mythical Perseus, whose cult at Sinope is attested by many coins (cf. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 435; Knatz, *Quomodo Persei fabulam artifices tractaverint*, pp. 34 f.; Roscher, *Lex. Myth.* s. ‘Perseus’). There was a legend that Perseus went to the Hyperboreans (Pindar, *Pyth.* X, 45 f., and XII), and perhaps the Greeks would think that his route was *via* Sinope (cf. Paus. I, 31, 2). The characteristic temper of mind of the frontier town, Sinope, seems to have been cynical. Thence came the three comic poets, — Dionysius (Athenaeus, XI, 467 D, 497 C; XIV, 615 E), Diodorus (Athenaeus, VI, 235 E, 239 B; X, 431 C; *B.C.H.* VII, pp. 105, 107; *Am. J. Arch.* IV [1900], p. 83), Diphilus (Strabo, XII, 546; *I.G.* II [*C.I.A.* II], 3, 3343). Thence came the cynic philosophers, Diogenes (Strabo, *l.c.*; Diog. L. *Vita Diog.*) and Hegesaeus (Diog. L. VI, 84). Menippus, whose skilful combination of prose and poetry led the Roman Varro into imitation, was perhaps born in Gadara (Strabo, XVI, 759; Steph. Byz. *s.v.* Gadara), but he must have lived at some time in Sinope, since he is called Σινωπεύς by Diog. L. VI, 95 (cf. Susemihl, *Geschichte der Gr. Lit. in der Alexandrinerzeit*, I, pp. 44 f.). Perhaps, then, our inscrip-

tion refers to some cynic philosopher, possibly named Perseus (cf. l. 3, ἐπώνυμον), who is likened to the mythical Perseus. In the *κυνικῆς ἐπινοίης* of l. 5 there is possibly a hint at the "Αἰδος κυνέη which Perseus wore (cf. Hesiod, *op. cit.* 226). Just as Perseus carries his wallet (*κιβίσις*) and his scimitar (*ἄρπη*) and flies through the air, so the cynic has his pouch and staff (*βάκτρον*) and feeds on air (Diog. L. VI, 2, 76).

58. *B.C.H.* XIII, 305, no. 12; *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 356, no. 15.

..... καὶ κτερίσματα κτερίσ[αντα]  
ἢδη πληρώσαντα, περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν,  
πεντήκοντα ἔτη, καὶ τελέσαντα χρόνον

59. Built into the wall of a house in Sinope, a block of marble, 0.25 m. long, 0.20 m. wide, and 0.13 m. thick. Letters, 0.03 m. in height. A Christian tombstone like Nos. 60–62.



60. *B.C.H.* XIII, p. 305, no. 11. In the Tchetlambouk-mezarlik.

† θέσις | Θεμιστοῦ | τοῦ Νύμφ|[ω]νος

61. *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, 354, no. 8.

† θέσις | Ἀγαθοδώρου | φροντιστοῦ

62. *Ibid.* no. 9.

† θέσις | Μεγαλημέρου | χαρκέου

χαρκέον is another form for χαλκέως.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

63. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>2</sup>, 603; Michel, *Recueil*, 734. Decree telling what parts of the sacrifices and what privileges the priest of Poseidon Heliconius is to receive. Poseidon occurs

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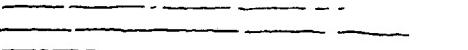
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63. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>2</sup>, 603; Michel, *Recueil*, 734. Decree telling what parts of the sacrifices and what privileges the priest of Poseidon Heliconius is to receive. Poseidon occurs

as early as the first half of the third century on coins of Sinope; cf. *Num. Chron.* 1885, p. 17, pl. ii; Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 435.

64. Built into the north wall of the Acropolis near the entrance to the prison, a block of native stone, 0.36 m. by 0.38 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m. Stone much weathered. Near it another inscription, which is no longer legible.



ΘΕΜΙC  
ΗΛΙΟC  
СЕЛЕНН  
~ РМНС  
ΥΔΡΗХООC  
СЕИПІОC

Θέμις  
“Ηλιος  
Σελήνη  
‘Ερμῆς  
‘Τδρηχόος  
Σείριος

The cult of Helios, with whom Serapis is often identified, we knew already from inscriptions found in Sinope (Nos. 30, 48), and we could infer from names of Sinopeans like Menippus, Meniscus, Menodorus, Menophila, Menon, that there was a cult of Selene in Sinope. In fact, the very word Sinope may be derived from the Assyrian moon-god, Sin. For the cult of the moon-god Men Pharnakou on the Pontus, cf. Roscher, *Lex. Myth.* II, 2, p. 2690, s. ‘Men.’ Hermes occurs on coins of Sinope (cf. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 435; *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum, Pontus*, etc., p. 98, no. 31, and p. 99, no. 36). In Trapezus, which was founded by Sinope, there was a temple and a statue of Hermes (Arrian, *Peripl. Pont. Eux.* 3 = Müller, *Geog. Gr. Min.* I, p. 370). But here for the first time we meet Themis, Hydrachous, and Sirius in Sinope.

**65.** Built into the wall of the house of Hadji-Photides in the Greek quarter, a block of marble, broken at both sides, 0.34 m. long, 0.16 m. wide. Letters, large and well cut, 0.08 m. in height.

ΠΑΔΟΞΩ

π]αράδοξο[ς

Here we have an athlete who conquered in the *πάλη* and *παγκράτιον* on the same day. Whether the shorter form *παράδοξος* or the longer form *παραδοξονίκης* is to be restored we have no means of knowing. Both occur often in grave-inscriptions. For the latter cf. also Plut. *Comp. Cim. c. Lucull.* 2; for the former cf. Arr. *Epict.* 2, 18, 22; Dio Cass. 77, 11.

**66.** Built into the wall of the same house, a broken block of marble, 0.43 m. long, 0.28 m. high, and 0.13 m. thick. Letters, 0.05 m. in height.

I A M A P K

**67.** *Syllogos, ibid.* p. 47, no. 7.

Τιβ. Ἀρακτός

**68.** In the Greek quarter, in the house of Mr. Alexandros, marble slab, 0.19 m. high, 0.18 m. broad, 0.07 m. thick. Letters, 0.02 m. in height.



Φλ]αμιν[ι-]  
ον Ἀκύλα \* φο ι/  
έ ἔων τόκο[ς].  
Σ]ελλίου  
Μάρκον  
\* Α

This is a business account of some kind on which interest (*τόκος*) is paid. Perhaps *if* (16) is the rate *per cent*, and *\*φοέ* (575 *denarii*) is the total of interest on *\*Ἀ* (1000 *denarii*). The time would be something over three years. For *'Ακύλας* (Aquila) cf. Dittenberger, *Or. Gr. Insc.* nos. 206, 533. *Ibid.* no. 544, l. 9, occurs another form of the genitive (*Ακύλον*).

**69.** In Tinkilar, in the blacksmith's shop of Chrestos Michael, on the high-road, six hours from Sinope, stone with cross in the middle and the following inscription around it. Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Letters, 0.025 m. high. Found originally in the ruins of a mediaeval church in the neighboring mountains.

Ε Ο Θ Ε Ο Τ Ο Κ Ο

θ]εοῦ, θεοτόκου

**70.** Nos. 70 and 71 were found in a place called *Προφήτης* *'Ηλίας*, two hours from Sinope, by Mr. Myrodes, who was kind enough to send me squeezes of the inscriptions. They are two of the boundary stones of some precinct, renewed in the time of Justinian. The inscriptions are the same, but the lines are differently divided, and in No. 71 σ is omitted in *παραφαύστου*.

ΤΑΝΕΝΕΩΘΗÇ  
ΟΙΟΡΟΙΕΠΙΤΟΥΣΕΥ  
СЕВЕ СТАТОУКАИФI  
ΛΟХРИСТОУНМИАΝ  
ΒАСИΛЕУСИОУСТИ  
НИАНОНТОУАИУНІ  
ОУАНГОУСТОУКАІ  
АУТОКРАТОРОС  
ПАРАФАУСТОУТОУ  
ЕΝДОЗО ТАТОУГІЛ  
АОУСТРІОУ +

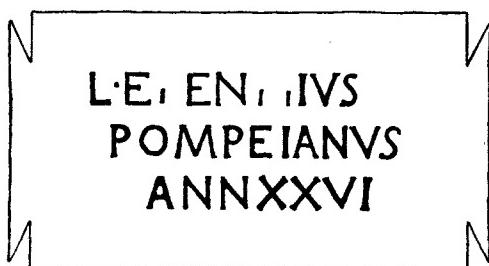
† ἀνενεάθησα[ν  
οἱ ὅροι ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐ-  
σεβεστάτου καὶ φι-  
λοχρίστου ἡμῶν  
βασιλέως Ἰουστι-  
νιάνου τοῦ αἰωνί-  
ου Αὐγούστου καὶ  
αὐτοκράτορος  
παραφαύστου τοῦ  
ἐνδοξοτάτου ἵλ-  
λουστρίου †

71. ΤΑΝΕ, ΑΝ  
ΟΙΟΡΟΙΕΠΤΙΟΥΣΕΥ  
ΣΕΒΕΣΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙ  
ΦΙΛΟΧΡΙΤΟΥ  
ΗΜΩΝΒΑΣΙ  
ΛΕΩΣΙΟΥΣΤΙΝ  
ΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥΔΑΙΩΝΙ  
ΟΥΑΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ  
ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ  
ΡΟΣΠΑΡΑΦΑΥΤ  
ΟΥΤΟΥΣΕΝΔΟ  
ΣΩΤΑΤΟΥΓΙΛΑΩ  
ΣΥΤΡΙΟΥ+

† ἀνε[νεώθησ]αν  
οἱ ὄροι ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐ-  
σεβεστάτου καὶ  
φιλοχρίστου  
ἡμῶν βασι-  
λέως Ἰουστιν-  
ιάνου τοῦ αἰωνί-  
ου Ἀγούστου  
καὶ αὐτοκράτο-  
ρος παραφαί(σ)τ-  
ον τοῦ ἐνδο-  
ξοτάτου ἀλλο-  
υστρίου †

## UNPUBLISHED LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

72. In the village Koumpeti, one hour and a half east of Sinope, a sarcophagus, 1.96 m. long, 0.68 m. wide, 0.64 m. high. Part where inscription is, 0.50 m. by 0.31 m. Letters, 0.04 m. in height.



L. E[r]en[n]ius  
Pompeianus  
ann. XXVI

About L. Herennius Pompeianus we know nothing.

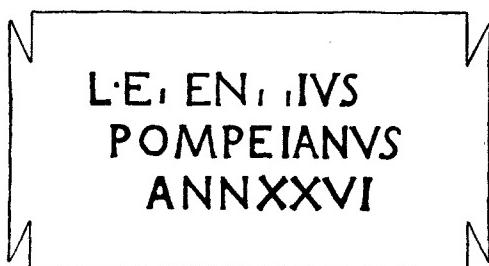
73. At Ephrem Pogasi, about two hours east of Sinope, only a few feet from the sea, several huge adjoining stones, at least seven in number. The one in the middle, 1.02 m. high, 1.62 m. long, 0.42 m. thick, bears the following inscription. The in-

71. ΤΑΝΕ, ΑΝ  
ΟΙΟΡΟΙΕΠΤΙΟΥΣΕΥ  
ΣΕΒΕΣΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΙ  
ΦΙΛΟΧΡΙΤΟΥ  
ΗΜΩΝΒΑΣΙ  
ΛΕΩΣΙΟΥΣΤΙΝ  
ΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥΔΑΙΩΝΙ  
ΟΥΑΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ  
ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ  
ΡΟΣΠΑΡΑΦΑΥΤ  
ΟΥΤΟΥΣΕΝΔΟ  
ΣΩΤΑΤΟΥΓΙΛΑΩ  
ΣΥΤΡΙΟΥ+

† ἀνε[νεώθησ]αν  
οἱ ὄροι ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐ-  
σεβεστάτου καὶ  
φιλοχρίστου  
ἡμῶν βασι-  
λέως Ἰουστιν-  
ιάνου τοῦ αἰωνί-  
ου Ἀγούστου  
καὶ αὐτοκράτο-  
ρος παραφαί(σ)τ-  
ον τοῦ ἐνδο-  
ξοτάτου ἀλλο-  
υστρίου †

## UNPUBLISHED LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

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Pompeianus  
ann. XXVI

About L. Herennius Pompeianus we know nothing.

73. At Ephrem Pogasi, about two hours east of Sinope, only a few feet from the sea, several huge adjoining stones, at least seven in number. The one in the middle, 1.02 m. high, 1.62 m. long, 0.42 m. thick, bears the following inscription. The in-

scription begins 0.15 m. below the top and 0.81 m. from the left side. Letters, 0.135 m. in height, some 0.14 m. This would be a good place for excavations.

L LICIN  
NIV S FR  
GI  
H · S

*L. Licin-  
nius Fr.  
G.i.  
H. S.*

This is perhaps L. Licinius, who was *praefectus frumenti dandi* and proconsul of Bithynia (cf. Dessau, *Prosopographia Imp. Rom.* s. 'Licinius,' and Ruggiero, *Dizionario Epigrafico di Antichità Romane*, s. *frumentarius*, vol. III, p. 252). *FR.* is an abbreviation for *frumentarius* and the inscription is in Bithynia, and deals with an important man, as is shown by the size of the stone and the letters. *Φροντίδης* (No. 45) might suggest *Frugi* here, but no line after *R* or *V* before *G* was ever cut on the stone. For name Licinius cf. also No. 33.

74. On the farm of Hamil Kegia, about two hours and a half east of Sinope, a block of native stone, broken and mutilated. Height, 0.54 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.39 m. Letters, 0.03 m. high. Probably the dedication of a *servus*.



*Imp]era[tori  
Cae[sari  
Pontius...  
S. Sacerd.  
Sacrum*

75. In Kiren Tsoukourou, seven hours southeast from Sinope by the only good high-road out of Sinope, a Roman milestone,

used as a post for a porch, 0.92 m. in circumference at the top, 1.04 m. at bottom. Height, 1.35 m. Letters vary, 0.03 m. to 0.06 m. The natives told me that this column and No. 76 were brought from the mountains near by.

..DIO·L .. MVΛ ,

.. *Diocl[etiano]* .....

.....

M N	<i>P.F. invicto Aug. et</i>
PFINVICTOAVC ET	<i>Fl. Val. Constantio et</i>
FLVALCONSTANTIOET	<i>Gal. Val. Maximiano</i>
GALVALMAXIMIANO	<i>nobil. Cae.</i>
NOBILLCAE	<i>Mil. I</i>
MIL I	<i>Aur. Priscianu[s]</i>
AVR PRISCIANV	<i>Pr. Pr. P.D.N.M.Q. eorum</i>
PRRPDPNMQEORVM	<i>XXXV</i>
XXXV	<i>D.N. Imp. Caes. Valerio Licinniano</i>
DNIMP CAES VALERIOLICINNIANO	<i>Licinnio P.F. invicto Aug.</i>
LICINNIOPFINVICTOAVC	<i>Cae.</i>
CAE	On other side
FL[CO] TANTINO	<i>Fl. Cl. Constantino</i>
FL VL[CO]NSTANTIO	<i>et] Fl. [I]ul. Constantio</i>
ET FL COSTANO B BC	<i>et Fl. Costano (?) B.B.C.</i>
ONTIVS	<i>P]ontius</i>

76. In same place as No. 75 another milestone, also used for supporting the same porch. Height, 0.78 m.; circumference at top, 1.02 m.; at bottom, 1.08 m.

IMPCAESARI  
MAYREZ  
GAROPFINVICTOAYG  
ETMAYREZCARINO  
PILQE·YS-EMAYGMN  
NOBIZZOCAESARIZZ  
VPPRAES

*Imp. Caesari*  
*M. Aurel*  
*Caro P.F. invicto Aug.*  
*et M. Aurel. Carino*  
?  
*Nobillo Caesari L.L.*  
*V. P. Praes.*

I have failed to find in *C.I.L.* III a milestone from the Roman province of Pontus and Bithynia or Helenopontus, which belongs to Carus or Carinus. This may be the first one known.

**77.** In Erikli Djami near the village where Nos. 75 and 76 were found, a milestone with a much mutilated inscription.

IMPC " SAR	<i>Imp. Caesar</i>
VESPASIANVS AVG	<i>Vespasianus Aug.</i>
PONT MAX TR POT	<i>Pont. Max. Tr. Pot. [VIII].</i>
CO DESIGN	<i>Co[s. VIII] desig. [IX]</i>
IMPAVG .... COS DES	<i>Imp. Aug... Cos. des</i>

-----

RIOCAEIM .....

.....

For a similar milestone from Bithynia, cf. *B.C.H.* XXV, p. 39 f.

**78.** In the fields near Chalabdé (fourteen hours west of Sinope), a Roman milestone, 1.68 m. in length; circumference at bottom, 0.95 m.; at top, 0.78 m.

PROBO	<i>Probo</i>
P F IN VICTO AVG PO	<i>P.F. invicto Aug. Po[nt.]</i>
MAX TRIB POT IIII P R	<i>Max. Trib. Pot. IIII. P.R.</i>
PROCASINOPBMP	<i>PRO. Casino P.B.M.P.</i>
CASINO	<i>.... Casino</i>
.. NOV PR P R P	<i>PR.PR.P.</i>

**79.** In the same place as No. 78 another Roman milestone, 1.49 m. long. Circumference at bottom 0.96 m.; at top, 0.82 m. Two Christian crosses at the end of the inscription. I failed to make an accurate copy of this. The inscription is about the same as No. 78 and contains the name of the emperor Casinus.

The published Latin inscriptions from Sinope are *C.I.L.* III, 238, 6977, 12219; 239, 6978; 240, 6981; 6979; 6980; 12220; 12221; 12222; 14402 b; 14402 c.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER PLACES WHICH MENTION  
SINOPEANS<sup>1</sup>

80. *Athen. Mitt.* VI (1881), p. 303 and Beilage 2. Inscription from Cleitor, giving a list of *proxenoi*. Date, before the time of the Achaean League. The part relating to Sinope is as follows:

$\Sigma \iota \nu \omega \pi \epsilon \varsigma$   
 || $\iota \pi \pi \varsigma \Delta \alpha \mu \epsilon$   
 - $\varsigma \Phi i \lambda i \pi \pi \nu$   
 καὶ ἔκγονοι

81. 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. III (1884), p. 128, no. 5; *I.G.* VII (*C.I.G.S.* I), I, 414. Date, between the years 366 and 338 B.C. Inscription giving list of those who won in τὰ μεγάλα Ἀμφιαρδία at Oropus.

- 1. 24. ἀγενείονς πυγμὴν
- 1. 25. Ἐστιαῖος Σινωπεύς

82. *B.C.H.* VI (1882), p. 225, no. 58; *Jahrbuch*, 42, 629; Collitz, *Samml. der griech. Dialekt-Inschr.* II, 2624. Date, 240–200 B.C. Decree by the Delphians to grant *προξενία* to a Sinopean, son of Μῆτρις. Μῆτρις is the right name, not Δήμητρις or Δημήτριος; cf. Wilhelm, *Arch. Epigr. Mitt.* XX, p. 73. For name Μῆτρις cf. Dittenberger, *Inscr. Orient. Gr.* no. 299; Collitz, *op. cit.*, 3029, 38; Latyschev, *Pontische Inschriften*, p. 67, col. b, l. 10. Attention has not been called to the inscription found in Athens and published in the *Athen. Mitt.* XIII (1888), p. 429, Μῆτρις Νικάνδρου Σινωπέύς, which confirms the name Μῆτρις in the Delphian decree. Bourguet (*Revue des Études Grecques*, XVI, 1903, p. 96) would read [Καλλικράτει] Μῆτρις in the Delphian decree. (Cf. No. 40, l. 5.)

83. *C.I.G.* II, 2059. Decree of the Olbians to crown Θεοκλέα Σατύρου ἥρωα. Σινώπη stands at the end of the list of those who have already crowned him.

<sup>1</sup> I omit inscriptions which give only the man's name, his father's name, and ethnikon. These will all be included in the *Prosopographia Sinopensis* which the author expects soon to publish.

84. *Syllogos*, II', παράρτημα, p. 65, no. 6. Inscription found in Tomi.

Σαραπίδ[ι . . . .]ος Πολυδώ[ρου] κατὰ ὄναρ Σινωπεύς

85. Dittenberger, *Sylloge*<sup>2</sup>, 326; Michel, *Recueil*, p. 258, no. 338. Found near Chersonesus. Date about 110 B.C. Decree to crown Diophantus, son of Asclapiodorus, the Sinopean and general of Mithradates the Great, for his many services in the wars against the Scythians. A bronze statue of him is to be set up.

86. Latyshev (1901), *Inscriptiones Antiquae Orae Sept. Ponti Euxini*, IV, no. 72. Fragment which fits *C.I.G.* II, 2134 b. Proxeny decree in honor of Γ. Καίος Εὐτυχιανὸς Ναύκλαρος Σινωπεύς. In *C.I.G.* *ibid.* read Καίον for Κά[ρ]ον.

87. Cumont in *Revue des Études Grecques*, XV (1902), pp. 332–333, no. 51. Found near Kavsa, now in Mersivan.

Πρόκλος Σινω[πεὺς ὑγι]είνας εὐχαρι[στῶ ταῖς] | Νύ(μ)φαις καὶ Πο[σειδῶνι] | τῷ παντωφ(ε)λ[ίμῳ . . .] | κόπτ(ε)ιν πρεπ(ε)ι [πόδα? ἵα]θη δὲ καὶ . . . | αὐτοῦ συνφόρο[ν]. Χρηστὸς Σινω- [πεὺς] | λιθουργὸς ἐποίει

88. *C.I.G.* 897; *I.G.* (*C.I.A.*) III, 2, 1450. Found in Athens.

Ποπίλλιος | [Λ]οντατιανὸς | Σινωπεύς, νῦν Ποπ(ιλλίον) Οὐ- φικιανοῦ | δἰς ἀρχιερέως καὶ | Σηστίας Μαρκιανῆς | ἱερείας μεγά- λης Ἀθηνᾶς, | ἐνθάδε κατάκειται | ἐπῶν κβ'

89. *I.G.* (*C.I.A.*) III, 1, 129. Date, 248 A.D. List of victories won by Οὐαλέριος Ἐκλεκτος Σινωπεύς, βουλευτής.

90. *I.G.* IV (*C.I.P.* I.), 956. Found at Epidaurus. Date, 224 A.D. Dedication by Tiberius Claudius Severus (Τιβ. Κλ. Σεούνηρος Σινωπεύς), who had been cured at Epidaurus, to Apollo Maleates and Asclepius.

I add here five epigrams in honor of Sinopeans.

91. Kaibel, *Epigrammata Graeca*, 252. Found in Pantica- paeum. Relief of a man with a boy standing beside him.

Pharnaces, son of Pharnaces, a Sinopean, died abroad and a cenotaph was set up for him at home.

92. Kaibel, *op. cit.* 702. Found at Rome. Κορνουτίων died away from home at the age of two years, two months, and two weeks.

93. Simonides, 101 (174).

Σῆμα Θεόγνιδος εἰμὶ Σινωπέος, φ' μ' ἐπέθηκεν  
Γλαῦκος ἑταιρεῖης ἀντὶ πολυχρόνου

94. *Anth. Plan.* III, 25. Epigram in honor of Damostratus the Sinopean, who won six times at the Isthmian games.

95. *Compte Rendu*, 1877, p. 277. Epigram in honor of Menodorus, son of Apollonius, the Sinopean.

96. Of the following inscription Dr. Wilhelm, secretary of the Austrian archaeological school in Athens, with much difficulty made a squeeze and a copy. With great generosity and kindness he has allowed me to give his copy here. The inscription consists of thirty-four lines of more than sixty letters of very small size. It shows the relations between Sinope and Histiaeia in the third century B.C. According to Dr. Wilhelm, the date of the inscription is the first half or middle of the third century B.C. For the first lines cf. Wilhelm, *Eine Proxenenliste an Histiaeia*, in the *Arch.-Epigr. Mitt. aus Oester.* 1891.

ἔδοξεν | <sup>3</sup>τῶι δήμῳ ἐπειδὴ Σινωπεῖς ἄποικοι... being on good terms with the Histiaeans and the λοιπὸν Ἑλλῆνες have sent an embassy to renew the old friendship. l. 7, συν[αλ']<sup>7</sup>τιοι γεγένηνται σωτηρίας. l. 11, καὶ ὅτι Ἀρμοξένωι πολίτει ἡμετέρῳι... [ἔδωκεν?] | <sup>12</sup>ὁ δῆμος δωρεὰν τάλαντον περιποιούμενος τὴν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τῶν Ἰστιαιέων χάριν, καὶ | <sup>13</sup>τὴν προυπάρχουσαν φιλίαν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀνανεοῦνται κ.τ.λ. the ambassadors ask to set aside a ὑπόμνημα δι(α)φόρως? | <sup>15</sup>γεγραμμένον καθελεῖν, τὰ φιλάνθρωπα διαφυλάττοντες κ.τ.λ. In ll. 16/17 we have the well-known formula ὅπως | ἀν οὖν εἰδῆ ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Σινωπέων ὅτι ἐπίσταται κ.τ.λ. (that the *demos* of Histiaeia is always grate-

ful to its friends for τὰ κοινὰ εὐεργετήματα and taking care καὶ κοινῆι τῆς πόλεως καὶ ιδίαι τῶν ἀφικνουμένων [εἰς Ἰστιαιαν]). In l. 20 begins the answer given to the ambassadors of Sinope, ἀποκρίνασθαι |<sup>21</sup> μὲν τοῖς πρεσβευταῖς ὅτι ἡ πόλις οὐ μόνον πρὸς [τοὺς ἑαυτῆς γείτονας οἰκείως διάκειται ἀλλὰ | [κα]ὶ [τοῖς] Σινωπε[ῦ]σιν ἐκ παλαιοῦ φίλοις καὶ ἀδελφοῖς ... continues friendly, etc. After such phrases in lines 21–26, the decree runs as follows, l. 27 — ορίσθαι ἐξ ἵσου τά τε δίκαια καὶ τὰ φιλάνθρωπα ..... τοῖς παραγενομένοις |<sup>28</sup> Σινωπέων καθάπερ τοῖς ιδίοις πολύταις καὶ εἶναι ἀσφάλειαν καὶ ἀσυλίαν τοῖς ἀφικνουμένοις Σινωπέων εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἢ εἰς τὸ ἔμ[πόρ]ιο[ν δὲ ἔχει?] ὁ δῆμος ἀπὸ Ἰστιαιέων |<sup>30</sup> καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων ὑπάρχειν δὲ Σινωπεῦσιν καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ φιλάνθρωπα παρὰ τοῦ δήμου ὅν ἀν χρέαν ἔχωσιν καὶ πρόσοδον πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν |<sup>32</sup> δῆμον μετὰ τὰ ίερὰ καὶ ἴστοτέλειαν καθάπερ καὶ Ἰστιαιεῦσιν ἐν Σινώπηι· καλεῖν |<sup>33</sup> δὲ καὶ ὅταν τὰ Σωτήρια θύῃ ἡ πόλις ἐπὶ ξένια Σινωπέων τοὺς ἐν-ἐπιδημοῦντας, |<sup>34</sup> εἶναι δὲ καὶ τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς Μητ[ρ]ό[βι]ον? Δεινόν (the first name is not sure), Ἐπιχάρην Θεαρίωνος προξένους ... the rest is lost.

DAVID M. ROBINSON.





